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FOUR MAPS OF GREAT BRITAIN
DESIGNED BY MATTHEW PARIS ABOUT
A.D. 1250

REPRODUCED FROM THREE MANUSCRIPTS
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND ONE AT
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

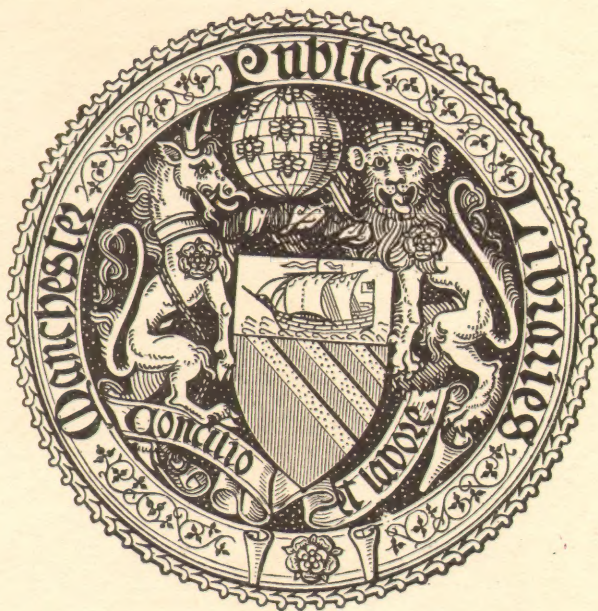
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ON the occasion of the International Geographical Congress, Cambridge, 1928, the Trustees of the British Museum have taken the opportunity of publishing this reproduction of three maps contained in thirteenth-century manuscripts which all originated in the St. Albans scriptorium, and are now in the British Museum collections. They are indebted to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for permission to add the reproduction of a fourth map, or part of a map, from a similar manuscript in the library of that College, and thus to make the record of Matthew Paris's geographical delineation of this country complete. For the suggestion of the publication and for the table of place-names, which is indispensable to the use of these maps, they have to thank the Rev. Herbert Poole, F.R.G.S., an Assistant Master at Sedbergh School, who kindly offered to place at their disposal the results of his comparative study of the maps.

8 June 1928.

J. P. GILSON.

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FOUR MAPS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE maps here reproduced are found in four manuscripts written in the scriptorium of St. Albans Abbey under the supervision of the monk and historian Matthew Paris, who died in 1259. In one case (B, the Corpus MS.) the map accompanies the text of Matthew Paris's *Chronica Maiora*, in two cases (A and D, the Claudius and Royal MSS.) that of the same writer's shorter *Historia Anglorum*, and in C. (the Julius MS.) a chronicle and other collections written (and perhaps compiled) by the St. Albans monk John of Wallingford, who died in 1258. It is unnecessary here to give a detailed account of the contents of these manuscripts, since full descriptions are supplied in the catalogue of Dr. M. R. James for the Corpus MS., and for the others in the official catalogues of the Cotton and Royal Collections (see also Sir Frederic Madden's introduction to the Rolls Series edition of the *Historia Anglorum*). But of the Julius MS. it may be well to note that it seems to have belonged to Wymondham, a cell of St. Albans, and probably passed at the Dissolution, with the site, to the Howards, since a late sixteenth-century annotation (fol. 46) is addressed to 'my good lorde of Arundell' (i.e. Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, d. 1595). How Cotton obtained it does not appear.

The references are as follows:

- A. British Museum. Cotton MS. Claudius D. VI, fol. 12^v (13 × 9 in.).
- B. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. MS. 16, fol. v^r (9¹/₈ × 9³/₄ in.).
- C. British Museum. Cotton MS. Julius D. VII, fol. 50^v-53 (15 × 10 in.).
- D. British Museum. Royal MS. 14 C. VII, fol. 5^v (14 × 9¹/₂ in.).

All were executed about the middle of the thirteenth century and show the characteristic St. Albans type of script. It seems, in fact, possible that all four maps are the work of the same hand, and also possible, though to me by no means certain, that this is the hand of Matthew Paris himself. Dr. M. R. James, in his introduction to *La Estoire de Seint Aedward* (Roxburghe Club, 1920), in discussing Paris's drawings, does not venture an opinion on this point.

Unsatisfactory engravings of maps A, B, and D were given in Richard Gough's *British Topography*, 1780, and A has since been often reproduced, but C has not previously been published in facsimile.

J. P. G.

THE MAP OF BRITAIN, ACCORDING TO MATTHEW PARIS

A PART, perhaps, from early manuscript drawings from the geographical data of Ptolemy, these are the earliest known *detail* maps of Britain, and therefore it is probably idle to speculate on documentary sources, though the curved shape of the west coast of Scotland suggests the possible influence of some circular Mappa Mundi, such as the Hereford or Ebstorf, now unknown.

It is, moreover, not easy to arrange these four survivals in order of descent, as in no case has one of them served as the sole and direct original of another. Each of them, in fact, contains a certain amount of unique material. B, however, appears to occupy an intermediate position between A, with which it has much detail in common, and C, which it resembles rather closely in outline. Thus, in the portion common to A B C (i.e. north of a line, roughly, from Grimsby to Gloucester), A B alone name the Cheviots, Dunfermline, Tewkesbury, the Usk, Welshpool. B C agree in several names, e.g. Fife, Strathearn, Terminus N. Wallie, but more closely in the arrangement of the Humber and other rivers. If A B C had a common ancestor it probably resembled B in outline, but may have had more names.

The case of D is rather different. It is certainly a less perfect representation of Matthew Paris's actual geographical knowledge than A. It may be an earlier attempt than A B C. The outline is confessedly a failure. The writer naïvely tells us that he has not allowed himself space to complete it to scale. Like B it has few, if any, later interpolations, and each of the others shares a few names with it alone. On the other hand, it contains several names (chiefly in Yorkshire) the omission of which in A is difficult to account for, if D was used in the construction of A, which is full of detail. In D, as in A, but in a much greater degree, attention is concentrated on the route to Scotland to the neglect of other details. It will be noted that several rivers are only marked where this road crosses them. This is probably a feature of the earlier stages of the evolution of the map.

Map C affords an interesting study in the method by which such a map was compiled; for in it at least two, and perhaps three, later hands have added names of places; and these are grouped in such a way as to suggest that the additions were based on the information of visitors, new arrivals, or monks returning from outlying 'cells', or from visits to other monasteries. The three such groups of additions are to be found (a) round the mouths of the Tweed and Tyne, (b) along the Norfolk coast, and (c) in South Wales, Gloucester, and Somerset. As Tynemouth in the North, Binham and Wymondham Priories in East Anglia were all cells of St. Albans, it is perhaps safe to conjecture that returning monks furnished the information in two of the three cases.

In map A also it is probable that more than one hand has supplied names. In inserting one group of names the scribe evidently followed instructions inserted (by the original author?) on the lower margin of fol. 13^r of the Claudius MS. (the page opposite the map). They have been partly cut off by the binder, but seem to have been as follows: 'A dextris Douere (*this in red*) [Sor]ham, [Sef]ord, [Peu]enese, [Rie?], [Win]chelese, [Ru]meneie.' *Dextris* is perhaps a slip of the pen. At any rate the scribe rightly inserted them all to the left of Dover, but in order to squeeze in the names he had to carry Shoreham much too far to the west, even beyond Beaulieu!

H. P.
J. P. G.

THE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE MARGINS

- NE. *Hec pars res / respicit Nor/wegiam / a borea. A.*
Hec pars respicit Norw[egiam] / et ex propinquo Orcadum insula[s]. C.
- E. *Hec pars res/picit Da/ciam ab / oriente. A.*
Hec pars / Respicit Daciam. C.
Hec pars / respicit / holandiam / ab oriente / hec alem/anniam. A.
Regnum Suecie (&) ho/landia. C.
Hec pars / respicit / Braibantiam / ab oriente. A.
Hec pars respicit / Braibant[iam] ab C.
Hec pars / respicit / Flandriam / ab oriente. A (mutilated in C).
- SE. *Hec pars/respicit/confinia/inter Nor/manniam/versus eu/roastrum. A (mutilated in C).*
- SW. *[Hec par]s Anglie/[respicit] Britan/[niam] minorem &/[I]spaniam. A (much damaged, but Gough is wrong in reading the last word meridiem).*
Hec pars res C (mutilated).
- W. *[Hec] pars Anglie ab/[occi]dente respicit/[Hiber]niam occiden[talem] & australem. A (mutilated ? in C).*
[Hec p]ars Anglie/[res]picit ab occiden/[te] Hiberniam occiden[talem]. A.
- NW. *[Hec] pars inter aqui/[lo]nem & austrum/[vas]tum mare res/[pici]t ubi non est nisi/[m]onstrorum habi/[ta]cio. Uerum tamen ibi/[inu]enitur insula/[]ctum fortissimo/. . . . A.*

THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE MAP

- General title. *Britannia/nunc dicta Anglia que complectitur (sic) Scociam Galeweiam & Walliam. D.*
- Sea, NW. *Pelagus vas/tissimum &/iniuium. A.*
Vastum pelagus .s. a C.
- N. *A mutilated inscription not legible. C.*
[. . .]nc insula habita-/[bilis versu]s occidentem. C.
- NE. *Mare inter Norwegiam/& scociam. C.*
- Scotland, NW. coast. *Mare respiciens vastitatem occidentem et aquilonem. Insule in eo inueniuntur. Ex quibus insula C.*
- NW. *Patria palustris & inuia pecudibus & pastoribus apta. A.*
Terra palustris solis pecudibus & pastoribus habitabilis. C.
- N. *Regio mon/tuosa & nemo/rosa gentem incultam/generans & pastora/lem propter maris/cum & harun/dinetum. A.*
Regio montuosa & nemorosa. Gentem / incultam generans et pastoralem quia pars eius / mariscus est & harundi/netum. B.
- WNW. *Pastorum mansio. C.*
- NE. *Situs frigidissimus extendens se . . . /uersus boream. C.*
- W. *Regio inuia et aquosa. B.*
Pars ma/ritima et gens/montana. A.
Pars ma/ritima. B.
Montanorum regio. C.
- Middle of Highlands. *Scocia Ultramarina/Hec et Albania dicta est. A.*
Scocia Ultramarina. C.
- Stirling. *Estriuelin ubi . . . / quo maria ses[e] lambunt. C.*
- N. of Clyde. *Mare feruens & periculosum. C.*
Fluius faciens Cludesdale. A.
- S. of Clyde. *Regio Scotorum conterminorum. A.*
Regio Scotorum. B.
Murus diuidens Scotos & Pictos olim. A.
Murus Scotorum. B.
Murus diuidens Scotos & Pictos. C.
- Sea, E. of Scotland. *Mare inter Daciam & Aqui/lonares partes Anglie. C.*
- Scotland, S. *Regio Pictorum. B.*
- England, N. *Murus diuidens Anglos & Pictos olim. A.*
Murus diuidens An/glos et Pictos. B.
Murus Pictorum. D.

Peak District.	<i>Eolus / puteus / ventorum.</i> A.
Denbighshire.	<i>Terminus / North / Wallie.</i> A.
	<i>Terminus / Norw / allie.</i> B.
	<i>Terminus / Norwallie.</i> C.
	<i>Marchia.</i> A.
Severn.	<i>Sabrina flumen quod & / mare dicitur. propter sui / excellenciam.</i> A.
	<i>Sabrina flumen quod mare dicitur.</i> B.
	<i>Sabrina secundus fluuius Anglie / vnde dicitur Sabrinum mare.</i> D.
Wales, mid.	<i>Gens huius regionis / de genere Bruti / propagantur.</i> A.
	<i>Hec etiam terra / propter incolas suos Britannia dicitur / qui se iactitant a / Grecis originem / duxisse primitiuam.</i> A.
Wales, S.	<i>Regio palustris montuosa / nemorosa inuia pastoribus / accomoda. incolas habet agiles / incultos & bellicosos.</i> A.
	<i>Terra montuosa & palustris / homines agiles generans & bellicosos / de Bruto propagatos qui de Troianis / duxit originem.</i> B.
England, S. (London).	<i>Si pagina pateretur hec totalis insula longior esse deberet.</i> D.
Monmouthshire.	<i>Boscus Wence.</i> C.
	<i>Nether / Wence.</i> C.
Bath.	<i>Balnea / Bado / nis.</i> A.
Thames.	<i>Tame & / Yse faciunt Tamise / sicut Ior & / dan fluuium Iordanem.</i> A.
	<i>Primus fluuius Anglie.</i> D.
England, SE.	<i>Hec pars Anglie / quondam fuit regio. cui / continuata fuit / Northfolckia / ut unum essent / Regnum.</i> A.
SE. corner.	<i>Angulus / Anglie.</i> A.
	<i>Angulus / Anglie.</i> C.
SW.	<i>Terminus Angli / e.</i> A.
Devon coast.	<i>. . . lie insule subiecte.</i> C.
Cornish border.	<i>Meta Anglie.</i> C.

INDEX OF NAMES

NOTE.—An asterisk indicates some doubt in the identification. The obelus (†) in column B indicates that the portion of the map which might have included these names is wanting.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Aberdeen	Hab'den	Aberden	Aberden	
Alnmouth			Alnemuthe	
Anglesey	Engleseia/insula	Engleseie/insula	Engleseia/insula	
Arbroath ¹	Aberbroþot	Ab'broþoc	Ab'broþac	
Aust		†	Auste	
Avon (Bristol)	Aue/ne/fl'	†		
Bamborough	Bāb'c	Bāb'c	Bamburc	Ban/bur/c
Bangor	Ban/gor/eþ	Bangor	Ep'at'. s./Bangor	Bangor
Bardney		†	Bardenai	
Bath	Bathonia	†	Batonia	
Beaulieu	Beuli	†		
Bedford	Bedef'	†		
Belvoir	Bealwar	†	Bealwair	Bealwer
Berwick	Berewic	Berewic	Bere/wic	Berewic
Beverley	Be/uerlacū	Beu'lacū	Beuerlacū	Beverle
Binham	Binham	†	Bihā	Bihā
Blakeney		†	Bla/kene	
Blyth	Blie	Blie	Blie	Blie
Boroughbridge	Pons Burgi	Pōs Burgi	Pōs Burgi	
Boston		†	Sēs Botulf'	
Bridgnorth	Bru/ge	†	Bruges	
Bridgwater		†	Pons Walt'	
Bridlington				Bridligtoñ
Bristol	Bristol/dū	†	Bristollū	Bris/tol/dū
Bristol Channel		†	Mare Bristoldi	
Burnham (Norf.)		†	Brunhā	
Bury St. Edmunds		†	S' Edmūd'	S' Edm
Byland	Bei/land			
Caerleon on Usk		†	Karleñ	
Caithness	Ka/te/nes	Katene ^s	Kathene ^s	Catenes
Cambridge	Grā/te/br'	†	Cante/brugia	Cante/br'
Canterbury	Cantuar	†	Cantuar'	Cantuar
*Cantire ²	Tyren īs			
Carlisle	Karleolū	Carleolū	Kar/leol'	Carleolū
Carmarthen	Karmerdin/ciuitas M'lini/vatis	Caermerdin/id ÷ ciuitas/Merlini	Kaer/m'dī ciui/tas Merlini	
Chepstow		†	Stru...gi	
Cherwell, R.		†	Charewelle	Chare/welle
Cheshire	Comitat' Cestř			
Chester	Cest'a	Cest'a	Cest'a	Cestř
Cheviot Hills	Mōtes/Chi/uieti	Montes Chiuieti		
Chichester	Cicestř	†	Cicestř	
Chiltern Hills	Ci/lt/i/a	†	Ciltra	
Cinque Ports	Portus	†		v. portus
Cleeve (Glos.)		†	Klif	
Cleveland				Cluelan
Clyde, R.		Fl' Clud		Clud
Clydesdale	Cludes...ale (mis- placed and erased)		Cludesdale	
*Clwyd, ³ R.	Fl' Clud			
Colchester	Colecest'	†	Colecest'a	Colecestř
Coquet I.	Koket/īsula	Koket	Coket	Coket īsula
Coquet, R.	Koc fl	Coc	Coc	Koket
Corbridge		Corbru/ge	Corfb'	
Corfe	Corf	†		
Cornwall	Cornubia	†	C...rnvbia	Cornvbia
Cricklade		†	Crecelade	
Croyland	Croilād	†	Croil'	C'oilād'
Dartmouth	Dertes/mu/e	†	Derte/mñthe	
*Dee, ⁴ R.	Tūce fl'	Gance/fl'		

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Derwent, R.				Dore/vente
Devizes	Diuis'	†		
Devon	De/uo/nia	†	Deuonia	Deuonia
Dingwall	Cast ^m /Dinkeual	Cast ^m /Dinkeual	Castrū/Dinkeual	
Don, R.				Dan
Doncaster	Denecast ^e	Danecast ^e	Danec/astre	Danecast ^e
Dorchester		†	Dorcest ^a	
Dorset	Dorsete	†	Dorsete	
Dover	Dou'a	†	Cast ^m /... uer'	Dou'a
Dumbarton	Dunb ^m min	Dunbru/tan		
Dundee	Dunde	Dunde	Dvnde	
Dunfermline	Dunf'me/lin	Dunf'melin		
Dunstaple	Dunestap'	†	Dunes/stapl'	Dunes/stapĪ
Dunwich		†	Dūwi..	
Durham	Dunelmū	Dunelmū	Dunelm̄	Dunelm̄
Earlsferry	T ^{ansit} '/comi/tis	T ^{ansit} '/comitis		T ^{ansit} 'vnus
Edinburgh	Edene/burc	Edene/burc		
Ely		†	Heli	Ely
Essex	Esexe	†		
Evesham		†	Ewelme (sic)	Eweshā
Exeter		†	Excest ^a	Exoñ
Faringdon	Feren/dū	†		
Farne Is.			F'neyland	
Farnham (Sur.)	F'nhā	†		
Fens, The	Mar/iscv ^a & harun/ dinetum	Ma/†	Ma/r/is/c/v/s	Marisc'
Fife	Fif	Fīf	Fīf	
Fountains	Fon/tes	Fon/tes/abb'		Monast' d' fōtib'
Furness		Fur/neis		Furneis
Galloway	Galewe/ia	Galeweia	Galeweia	Galeweia
Glasgow	Glascu	Glascu	Glascu ciuitas/s̄cī Kenteg'ni	Glascu
Glastonbury	Glastīg'b'	†		
Gloucester	Glou'nia	Glou'nia	Gloucest'	Glou'nia
Granta, R.	Fl'/Grant	†	Grant f.	
Grantham	Grahā	†	Grahā	
Grimsby	G'im/mesbi	G'im ^s bi	Grīmes/bi	Grī/mesb'
Guernsey	Grenese	†	Gerneseie	Guenche
Guisborough	Gise/bur/ne	Gise/b'ne		Giseb'n
Hartlepool			H'tepol	
Hastings ⁶	Hastig	†		Hastīg (with ^a)
Hereford				H'eford
*Hessle				Hesseshol
Holderness				Heud'nesse
Holme (Norf.)	Holm	†	Hale ad'	
*Holy Island				
Hull, R.	Hūbre	Hūbre/fl'	Hūbre	Hul
Humber, R.				Hūbre
Ilchester		†	Yuelcest'	
Iona, I.	Īsula colū/kill/li			
Ipswich	Gipe/wic	†	Hippewic	
Isis, R.	Yse	†	Yse	Yse
Kelso		Kel/sto/e		
Kent	Canca	†	Cantia	Cancia
Kesteven		†		Ketste/vene
Kirkstead	Kir/ke/stud'	†	Kirkestude	
Leicester	Legrecest'	†	Legrecestria	Leicest̄r
Lewes	Leuues	†		
Lichfield	Liche/feld			
Lincoln	Linē	Lincolnia	Lincolīa	Linē
Lindsey	Lin/deseia		Lindeseia	Lind's'
Llandaff	Landaf/eṗatus	Landaf	Landaf' ep' a'	Lan/daf
London	Londoñ	†	Lōdon' (with below) pons	Londoñ

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Lothian	Laod'			Laudianū
Lundy I.	Lun/deth	†	Lundeth/insula	Lun/de in
*Lympne	Lan	†		
Lynn	Len	†	Len	Len
Man, I. of	Man	Man		Man
Marlborough	Marleb'	†		
Medway, R.			Medeweie	
Melrose	Melros/a			
*Mendip Hills ⁶		†	Montes	
Middlesex	Midelsex	†		
Montacute		†	Mons acut'	
Montgomery	Mōs Gom'ic'	Mons Go/meric'	Mons / Gome/ric'	
*Nen, R. ⁷	B ^a chiū	†		
Newark	Neuwer	Neuwer	Neuwer	Neuwer
Newcastle	Nouū Cast ^m	Nouū/Castrū	Nouū Castr'	
Newport (Mon.)		†	Neuport	
Norfolk	North/folk'	†	North/folc/kia	
Northallerton	Alu'tona	Aluertona	Alu'ton	
Northampton	Norhamt'	†	Norhamtona	Norhāton
Northumberland		Northamhūb'ia	Northū . ./lā	
Norwich	Norwicū met ^o pol'/ Nortfolk'	†	Nortwiē	Nor/wiē
Nottingham	Notigh'	†		
Orford	Oreford	†	Cast ^m /Orford	
Orkney Is.	Orkades/insule	. ./k./des/Insu/le		Insule Orkadū
*Orwell		†	Arewelle	
Ouse and tributaries	Vse	†		Vse
Oxford	Mēb ^a Oxon	†	Oxonia	Oxonia
Peak, ⁸ The	Pec			
Pershore		†		Psore
Perth				Pte
Peterborough	Burḡ	†	Burḡ	Burc
Pevensey		†	Peuenesse	
Plynlimon	Pinli/mon	Pinlimon	Pinlimon	
Pontefract	Pons f ^a ct'	Pōs fract'	Pōs f ^a ct'	Pōs f ^a ct'
Poole		†	Pol	
Porchester	Porecest'	†		
Portland	Pur/land	†		
Portsmouth	Potēm	†	Portesmues	
Queensferry	T ^a nsitus Regine	T ^a nsit'/Regine		T ^a nsit' regie
Ramsey	Ra/mesia	†	Rame/seia	Rames'
Richmond (Yorks.)	Richemūd'			Re/chem/und
Ripon				Ripun
Rochester	Rofa	†	Rofa (pons <i>near</i>)	Rofa
Romney	Rume	†	Rumenie	Romeñ
Ross		Ros	Ros	Ros
Roxburgh	Ro/kes/burc	Rokes/burc	Rokes/burc	Rokesburc
Rye	Rie	†	Rie	Rie (?)
Rye, R. (Yorks.)				Rie (<i>with ort' at source</i>)
Ryedale				Ridale
St. Albans	Cenobiū/scī Albani	†	Ciuitas s̄ Albī Cenob'	Seit Alban
St. Andrews	Ciuitas/scī Andree	Ciuitas/scī Andree	Ciuitas s̄ Andr'	Ciuitas s̄ Andree
St. Asaph		Asaf	Asaf. ep'	Asaf
St. Davids	Meneuia/. s. S̄ Daudid/ ep ^a tus	S' Daudid./Mene/via	Meneuia/. i. s̄s̄ Daudid/ ep ^a t'	S'/Da/uid
St. Osith	S' Osith	†		
Salisbury	Saresb'	†	Salesbiria	
Salisbury Plain	Planic'	†	Montes Salesbir'	
Sandwich		†	Sanwihc	
Scarborough		Scar/deb/ur/c	Scar/deburc	
Scilly Is.	Sulli	†		
Seaford		†	Seford	

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Severn, R.	Sab'ina	Sabrina fl'	Sabrina	Sa/bri/na
Sheppey I.	Sep/he	†		Sepeshei
Sherborne		†	Syreburne	
Shoreham	Sorhā	†	Sorham	
Shrewsbury	Salo/pesb'	Sa/lōp/b'	Sa/lop/esb'	
Snitterley (Blakeney, Norf.)		†	Snit'le	
Snowdon	Snaudun	Mōs Snaudū	Mōs Snaudun	Snaudun
Soar, R.		†		Sore
Somerset	Svm'/sete	†	Sum'/sete	
Southampton	Suhātun	†	Hamhtune	Suhan̄
Spalding	Spa/ud'	†	Spau/dig	
Stainmore	Steī/mor/a	Sein/mo/r/a		Stein/mor
Stamford	Stanf	†	Stanford'	Stanford
Stirling	Est'uelin	Est'uelin/pons	Est'uelin (<i>with</i> pons <i>above</i>)	Est'uelin
		St'ath'ne	St'ath'ne	
Strathearn		†		
Suffolk	Sufolck'	†		
Sussex	Sussex'	†	Su/sexia	
Sutherland	Suthernelande	Svth'neland	Svth'nela . .	Suale
Swale, R.				
		†	Tantonia	
Taunton	Tan/tū			
Tay, Firth of	Brachium/ma/ris		Theise	Teise
Tees, R.		Theise		
Teviot, R.		Fl'/Tiueth		
Tewkesbury	Theo/kesb'	Theoke'b'		
Thame, R.	Tame	†	Tame	Tame
Thames, R.		†	Tamise	
Thanet, I.	Thanet	†		
Thetford	The/fort	†	Theford	
Thorney	Torñ	†	Thorñ	Thor/nei
Tintagel	Tintaiol	†	Tintagol	Tintaiol
Totnes	Tot . .	†	Toteneis	
Trent, R.	T'en/te (<i>with</i> mē/bra)			T'nte
Tweed, R.		Fl'/Tuid'	Fl' Tuede	Tued'
Tweedsdale	Tuedesdal'		Tuidesdale	
Tyne, R.	Fl' Thine	Thine	Tine	Thine
Tynedale	Tindale	Tindale	Tindale	
Tynemouth	Thinemue	Thine/mue	Tinem̄	Tinem̄
Usk, R.	Oske fluui'	Oske/fl'	Osca f'	
			Warnet	
*Warenton (Northumb.)				
Wales	Wallia	Wallia	Wallia	Wallia
" Mid.			Medium Wallie	
" N.	North/Wallia	North/Wallia	North/Wallia	North Wa/llia
" S.	Svth/Wallia	Suthwallia		
Wallingford		†	Walingef'	Walig/eford
Wallsend	Walle*	Wallesēd'	Walleshēde	
Waltham Cross	Walthā/✠	†		
Wear, R.	Wer (<i>with</i> duo brach')	Wer	Wer	Wer
Weardale	Werdale	Werdale		
Wearmouth			Weremh̄t	
Welland, R.		†		Weiland
Wells (Som.)	Welles	†		
Welshpool	Pola Ab'	Pola ab		
(Ystrad Marcel)				
Whitby	Wi/tebi	Witebi	Witebi	
Whitchurch (Salop)		Blāc m't'	Blac/must'	
Whithorn		Ep'at' unus .s./	Ep'atus .s. Candida	
		Candida casa	casa	
		†	Vecta	W . . . a
Wight, I.	Vecta	†	Wiltonia	
Wilton	Wiltū	†	Wiltesyre	
Wiltshire	Wiltesir	†	Winchelse	Wicehelese (b <i>above</i>)
Winchelsea ⁶	Wich/eleš	†	Winchel/se (<i>sic</i>)	Witoñ
Winchester	Winto/nia ci.	†	Windleshore	
Windsor	Windles/ho/res	†		
*Windsor Park ⁹	Viuariū	†		
Woodhorn			Wdehorn	

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Worcester	Wigo/nia ep	Wigorn̄	Wyrecest'	Wirecest ^e
Wye, R. (Mon.)	Wimūdh̄	†	F' Waie	Wi/mūhā
Wymondham			Wimūdeh'	
Yarmouth	Ierne/mue	†	G'h'nemh'	Ierneṁ
York	Eboracū	Ebora/cum	Eboracū	Ebor'
Yorkshire moors	Blac/ha/mor	Blac/ha/mor		Blac/ham/or

Unidentified

	A.	B.	C.	D.
Island, N. Scotl.	Mai ¹⁰		Mai	
Northumberland, R.				Lou
Wales, SW.			Thegnemht/v'sus	
			Walli/am ¹¹	
Lincolnshire		†	Wlfgrip ¹²	
Essex		†	Goseford	
Cornwall	Abo/mi/ne	†	Abomi/ne	... ine
Island, S. Devon	Geñ	†		

FOOTNOTES TO INDEX

¹ Arbroath. The spelling of this name alone makes use of the þ.

² Cantire. Or is it rather Tiree?

³ Clwyd. The position of Fl. Clud in A suggests the Welsh river, but there seems some confusion with the Clyde, Cludesdale having been written and then erased.

⁴ The river marked in A and B seems to be the Dee, but the variations Tūce and Gance have not been explained.

⁵ Hastings and Winchelsea are misplaced in D, but the position is corrected by notes 'a' and 'b'.

⁶ There are two unnamed groups of 'Montes' in C, one of which may represent the Mendips.

⁷ This 'brachium' may represent any river flowing into the Ouse or Wash.

⁸ The Peak. The inscription 'Eolus Puteus Ventorum' refers to one of the 'marvels' of Britain (*Henry of Huntingdon*, pp. 11, 12): 'ventus egreditur de cavernis terrae in monte qui vocatur Pec tanto vigore ut vestes iniectas repellat et in altum elevatas procul eiciat'.

⁹ Viuarium. The suggestion of Windsor Park comes from Gough.

¹⁰ Mai. Possibly the Isle of Skye, but no explanation of the name is forthcoming.

¹¹ Thegnemht (Thegnemouth). Possibly Cardigan (Aberteifi).

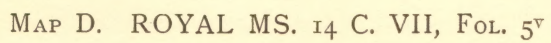
¹² Wlfgrip. This place, also known as Wilgriphaven, has long ceased to exist, but there are several medieval references to it. It probably took its name from one Wilgrip, who occurs in the Lindsey survey of 1114-18 and was in South Somercotes (see *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, xviii, pp. 108, 26). Canon Foster has also kindly pointed out a reference in *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1377-81, p. 140. Cf. also Harley Charter 43 I. 11, in which Bullington Priory obtains in 1499 protection for ships hailing from 'portus de Wilgrip'.













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